NSC BRIEFING

25 March 1954

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## THE KAREN INSURGENCY IN BURMA

- I. Announcement early this week of a new Karen state in Burma underlines fact that successful withdrawal over 5,000 Chinese Nationalists does not end big security problem in that country.
  - A. Many active and potential insurgents still remain.
  - B. Karens are largest single body of these.
- II. They are of Thai racial origin and number about 3 million.
  - A. Live mostly in Irrawaddy delta and hilly area of eastern Burma.
  - B. For centuries were persecuted and made slaves by Burmese.
  - C. Early 19th century Baptist missionaries began missionary work among Karens and now most their leaders devout Baptists.
  - D. In last war, Karens opposed entry of Japanese when latter welcomed by most Burmans.
  - E. When Burma got independence in 1948, a few Karens supported the government but remained aloof and demanded separate state.
  - F. In 1949 proclaimed state of Kawthulay in east

    Burma; new state proclaimed this week in Kawkareik
    is probably satellite of Kawthulay.



25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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- G. Karens fine fighters; now have 5 7,000 men in field. Use hit and run tactics.
- III. Karens always had big supply problem.
  - A. For while got along with weapons of Karen army units which rebelled, those received from OSS and those captured from Burmese.
  - B. Last 2 years aided by Chinese Nationalists.

    Rebuffed offers aid from Burmese Communists.
  - C. Evacuation of Nationalists leaves them in bad position. Several hundred Karens given up recently and surrendered.

B. There are several brands Communist rebels,
numbering in all 9 - 12,000. They now loosely
allied. There is also a Communist factoring in
Rangeon which is legally in affection and not in world.

C. Karen-Communist cooperation would not increase

- C. Karen-Communist cooperation would not increase total number of insurgents but would greatly strengthen Communist movement in Burma.
- D. Communist strategy is to develop united front, undermine country's economy and force expensive military effort by government.

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hine	ese Communists not been inactive in this situation.
Á.	Kachin and Shan
	tribes living north of Karens.
B.	Together these two groups number over 1 1/2 million
	1. They too resent rule from Rangoon.
	2. But only small numbers so far rebelled.
ange	er is that Shans, Kachins and other smaller
ribe	es will league with Communists and Karens.
Α.	Such a coalition probably couldn't take over
	Burma by force.
B.	But might create such chaos that Commies in
	Rangoon, would eventually be able assume power.
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	The communist in Rangoon form a
	faction which declined to join the
	amen havaet when it began in
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NGC BRIEFING

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THE KAREN INSURGENCY IN BURMA

- I. Announcement new Karen state points as Burma's continued insecurity.
  - A. Many insurgents still active.
  - B. Karens largest group.
- II. Karens of Thai origin, number 3 million.
  - A. Live in Irrawaddy delta and east Burma hills.
  - B. Lond persecuted by Burmese.
  - C. Many Karen leaders Baptists.
  - D. In contrast to Burmans, fought

    Japanese.
  - E. Most Karens demanded autonomy when Burma independent.
  - F. In 1949 proclaimed own state,

    Kawthulay, in east Burma. New

    state probably satellite of

    Kawthulay.

G.	Karens fine fighters: 5-7,000
	in field.
I. Karer	s have big supply problem.
1. 4, 3 y 5, 11, 2 y 5, 1 12 y 5, 1 y 6 y 6 <b>A</b> y 1 Ng	Weapons came from Karen army
	defectors, 055, captures.
В.	Last two years aided by Chinese
	Nationalists, rebuffed Communist
	aid offers.
c.	Hurt by Nationalist evacuation;
	some Karens recently surrendered

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Communist movement.

Karen cooperation would strengthen